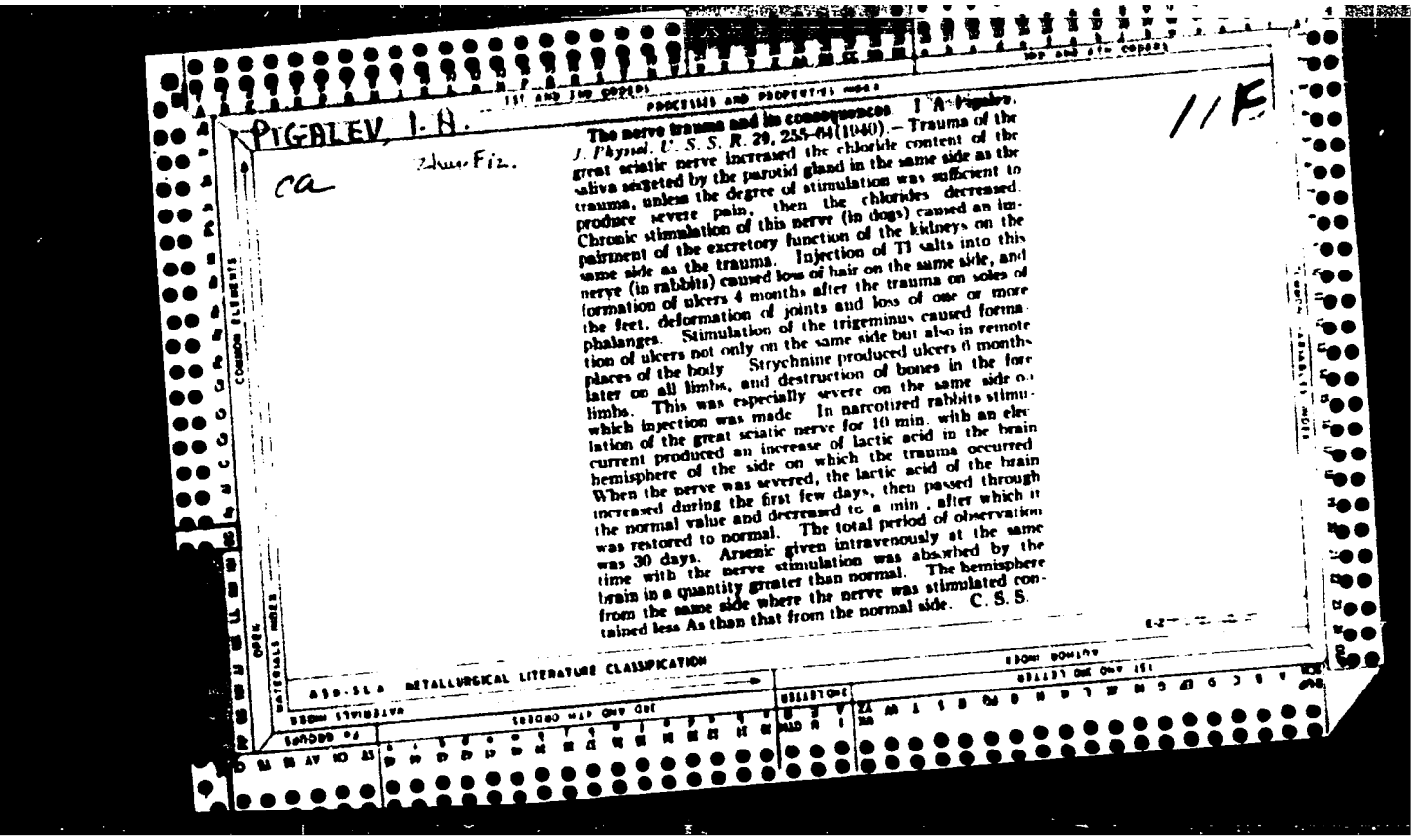


PIGAL'YEV, I. A.

"Some Aspects of the Immunity of the Organism Exposed to Ionizing Radiation," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

PIGALEV, I.A., prof.

Action of radioactive strontium on the organism. Med.rad. 3 no.3:80-84 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(STRONTIUM, radioactive
biol. eff. in man & animals, review (Rus))

BLINKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PIGAL VA, E.A., inzh.

Determination of stresses in the elements of the precast components of the reinforced concrete foundation of a turbogenerator. Energ. stroi. no. 4:18-23 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GROZDOV, S.P.; PIGALEC, I.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki ESFSR.

Mechanism of some varieties of experimental Wolff-Parkinson-White sydrome. Kardiologiia 3 no.3:81-86 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME)

PIGALEV, I. A.; MOROZ, B. B.; GROZDOV, S. P.

Some mechanisms of myocardial functional disorders in acute radiation sickness. Med. rad. no.12:29-36 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (HEART—INFARCTION)

PIGALEV, I.A.

[Some problems of immunity following the action of ionizing radiation on the body] Nekotorye voprosy immuniteta pri vozdeistvii na organizm ioniziruiushchei radiatsii. Moskva, 1955. 19 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(IMMUNITY) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RAKOV, K.A., inzh.; NECHAYEV, V.A., inzh.; PIGALEV, V.P., inzh.

Use of 300 atm. steam pressure and temperatures of 650 C in an experimental boiler of the all-Union Heat Engineering Institute. Elek.sta. 34 no.2:7-12 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Boilers)

LUZHNOV, G.I., inzh.; ZVEREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAVRILOV, A.F., inzh.; PIGALEV, V.P., inzh.

Pneumatic transportation of shot in boiler systems and methodology for its designing. Elek.sta. 33 no.11:12-19 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Boilers)

PIGALEVA, L.M., inzh.

Ultrasonic control of the quality of welded collector joints.
Energetik 12 no.1:9-10 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

LEVIN, B.G., inzh. (Perm'); PIGALEVA, L.M., inzh. (Perm')

"Let's regulate quality control of welded joints." Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.5:25-26 My '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Pipe—Welding)

S/135/62/000/010/002/006
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Levin, B. G., Pigaleva, L. M., Engineers

TITLE: Magnetographical quality control of welded pipes

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 10, 1962, 15 - 17

TEXT: The laboratory of metals and welding at Permenergoremont started magnetographical quality control of welded pipes in 1959 with the aid of a МГД -2 (MGD-2) type device designed in 1958. To make more precise the control method, tests were carried out with specimens having artificially produced defects. The effect of magnetization of the work piece upon the determination of defects was studied. The formulas used show that magnetization varies sharply with different distances S between the solenoid ends; magnetization of metal layers decreases from the surface to the center. The magnitude of changes in the magnetic flow caused by the defect depends on the magnitude of magnetization of the part. Below the critical values of this factor, of the depth of the defect location, and of the distance S, defects can not be detected. The most suitable variant of a solenoid is a flat type, coiled in 3 layers, each layer having 10

Card 1/3

Magnetographical quality control of welded pipes

windings. The extent of the defect as a function of the signal on the oscillograph screen was investigated. It was found that the extent of the defect depends on the height and width of the signal if the location of the defect is known (in the case of separate defects). Its location is determined by the increment of operational conditions: in surface defects the signal height increases slightly, and much more in the case of internal defects (Figure 8). The investigation shows that the extent and location of defects can be determined if the device parameters are known. Ways of improving magnetographical control are indicated. There are 4 tables and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Permenergoremont

ACCESSION NR: AP4042464 S/0294/64/002/003/0384/0391

AUTHORS: Filippov, L. P.; Pigal'skaya, L. A.

TITLE: Measurement of the thermal diffusivity of metals at high temperatures. 1. Theory of the method of variable heating in a high frequency furnace

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 384-391

TOPIC TAGS: metal physical property, thermal diffusion, thermal conductivity, high temperature research, induction heating

ABSTRACT: The theory of a new method for measuring the thermal diffusivity of metals at high temperatures was developed. The method consists of detecting periodic changes in the surface temperature of a cylindrical sample heated in a high-frequency induction furnace with periodic variation of the applied voltage. The heating of the sample (caused by the existence of the spin effect) is a surface phenomenon. As a result, radial temperature waves are propagated from the surface toward the axis of the cylinder, and surface temperature oscillations depend on the thermal diffusivity of the material. The solution of the thermal conduction equation

$$\lambda\nabla^2 T = c\rho\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - w(r, t),$$

where λ, c, and ρ are the

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042464

thermal conductivity, heat capacity, and density of the material, is found under the following assumptions. The length of the circular cylindrical sample is infinite compared to the diameter 2R; the process has continued sufficiently long so that the initial state of the system can be neglected; the temperature oscillation in the sample ϑ is small compared to the constant component of the temperature θ $\vartheta/\theta \ll 1$; and the high frequency field is uniform along the length of the sample. In addition, $\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\mu\gamma f}}$, the effective thickness of the spin layer, given in MKS units by where μ and γ are the magnetic permeability and electroconductivity of the sample and f is the carrier frequency of the induction furnace, is assumed small compared with the diameter $\eta = \sigma / 2R \ll 1$.

The rate of heating per unit volume of the sample is harmonic in time

$w(r, t) = w_0(r)(1 + me^{-i\omega t})$, where m is the modulation coefficient. The distribution of heating in the sample $w_0 = -W \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}R\pi} \times$

has the form $\times \frac{B_3^2(r\sqrt{2}/\sigma) + B_4^2(r\sqrt{2}/\sigma)}{B_1(R\sqrt{2}/\sigma)B_3(R\sqrt{2}/\sigma) + B_2(R\sqrt{2}/\sigma)B_4(R\sqrt{2}/\sigma)}$,

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042464

where $W = 2\pi \int_0^R w_0(r)\, r\, dr$ is the power released per unit length and the B_i's are expressed through zeroth and first order Bessel functions of the first kind $B_1(x) + iB_2(x) = I_0(\sqrt{i}\,x)$, $B_3(x) + iB_4(x) = \sqrt{i}\, I_1(\sqrt{i}\,x)$. The amplitude and phase of the surface temperature oscillations are then given by $\theta = \frac{Wm}{2\pi\lambda}\Psi^0(x)$, where $\Psi^0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{B_1^2 + B_2^2}{B_3^2 + B_4^2}}\frac{1}{x}$, and $\varphi = \operatorname{arc\,tg}\frac{B_1 \cdot B_4 - B_2 \cdot B_3}{B_1 \cdot B_3 + B_2 \cdot B_4}$. The variable $x = R\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{a}}$, where $a = \lambda / c\rho$ is the thermal diffusivity. Thus, there are two independent methods of determining the thermal diffusivity, neither of which requires knowing the absolute values of the temperature oscillation. The "phase" method requires measuring the phase of the temperature oscillation, i.e., the phase difference between the first harmonic of the changing power output of the induction generator and that of the changing surface temperature of the sample. The "amplitude" method involves measurement of the ratio of surface temperature amplitudes for two different modulation frequencies. For both methods the most favorable experimental conditions are obtained in the region $(x = 2 \div 6)$. Under these conditions the thermal diffusivity can be

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042464

measured with an accuracy of 3-4% by the "phase" method and 3-6% by the "amplitude" method. The effect of finite spin-layer thickness is also discussed. In most cases this results in only minor corrections. The experimental apparatus and operation are described in a second article. Orig. art. has: 63 equations, 2 diagrams, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, TD NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

L 34125-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JG
ACC NR: AP6008836 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0144/0147

AUTHOR: Pigal'skaya, L. A.; Yurchak, R. P.; Makarenko, L. N.; Filippov, L. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Thermal properties of molybdenum at high temperatures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 144-147

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, metal physical property, heat conductivity, high temperature effect

ABSTRACT: This paper is devoted to the results of the measurement of the thermal conductivity and specific heat of molybdenum at high temperatures (1000—2000K), and to the values of heat conductivity obtained from the results. This work is part of the program of investigations of the thermal properties of solid and liquid metals being conducted at the Chair of Molecular Physics, Physics Department, MGU (kafedra molekulyarnoy fiziki fizicheskogo fakul'teta MGU). The experimental set-up, the methods used, and the specimens are described. The values of the heat conductivity of molybdenum and density are presented in graphs together with the data of other authors. The values of the Lorentz number, determined from the heat conductivity values, monotonically decreasing with a rise in temperature from $3.17 \cdot 10^{-8}$ at 1000K to $2.88 \cdot 10^{-8}$ v/deg^2 at 2000K. The appreciable difference of the Lorentz number from the theoretical value $2.45 \cdot 10^{-8}$ v/deg^2 testifies to the presence in the molybdenum of a considerable lattice heat conductivity, amounting to about 15—20% of the electronic. The absolute value of the lattice heat conductivity decreases with a rise in temperature as 1/T

Card 1/2

UDC 546.77:536.631 + 536.2.023

L 34125-66

ACC NR: AP6008836

($\lambda_{latt} \approx 320/T$ w/cm·deg), which agrees with the predictions of the theory. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 27Jul64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 33659-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AP6014081 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/002/0293/0295

AUTHOR: Pigal'skaya, L. A.; Filippov, L. P.; Borisov, V. D.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moscovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The heat conductivity of tungsten at high temperatures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 293-295

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, tungsten, high temperature metal

ABSTRACT: A tungsten rod with a diameter of 10 mm and a length of 80 mm was used for the experiments. Control measurements were made with a rod of smaller length-- 60 mm. The sample (a forged ingot) contained 99.95% tungsten, with a 0.035% molybdenum impurity; its density at room temperature was 19.17 gram/cm^2. At a temperature of 2000°K the experimental data were approximately 11% higher than data given in the literature. A table gives results of measurements of thermal diffusivity which were made to determine heat conductivity. A second table gives values of the heat conductivity of tungsten determined experimentally with the data of other authors. Measurements, made in a comparatively narrow temperature interval, yielded values for the heat

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.78:536.2.023

L 33659-66
ACC NR: AP6014081

capacity of tungsten which differed by an average of 0.7% from the data of other authors. Curves are given which show the thermal diffusivity of tungsten as a function of temperature and the heat conductivity of tungsten as a function of temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

PIGAL'SKAYA, L.A.; FILIPPOV, L.P.

Measurement of the thermal diffusivity of metals at high temperatures. Part 2. Use of the method of alternating heating in a high-frequency furnace. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 2 no.4:558-561 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

S/0294/64/002/004/0558/0561

ACCESSION NR: AP4044522

AUTHORS: Pigal'skaya, L. A.; Filippov, L. P.

TITLE: Measuring the temperature conduction of metals at high temperatures. 2. Applying the method of variable heating in a high-frequency oven

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 558-561

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conductivity, metallography, temperature gradient, harmonic analysis/ MOV 2 vibrator, OMP 019 micropyrometer, MVP 5 induction oven, MPO 2 oscillograph

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to measure the temperature conduction of metals by means of recording periodic fluctuations of temperature on the surface of cylindrical metal specimens heated in a high-frequency induction oven. Controlled variables were the amplitude and the phase of the heating unit; for amplitude variation, thermal conductivity was determined through the magnitude of the relative temperature fluctuation at two separate frequencies; for phase variation, the phase difference, the change of temperature and its fluctuation patterns were noted. The experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Here 1 is the test sample (a cylinder 8-20 mm in diameter and 40-80 mm in height, enclosed in a quartz container wherein there is either a vacuum or an inert gas atmosphere);

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044522

2 - high-frequency induction oven MVP-5; 3 - oven-modulating arrangement; 4 - control rectifier; 5 - photomultiplier for receiving radiation; 6 - voltage source; 7 - constant current amplifier; 8 - oscillograph MPO-2 with MOV-2 vibrators. Mioropyrometer OMP-019 was used for temperature measurements. The authors explained the manner of calibration and of reading and processing test data. The method was compared with earlier work by the authors (Teplofizika vy*soky*kh temperatur, 2, No. 3, 1964) and with work by V. D. Borisov (Diplomnaya rabota, MGU, 1963). It is concluded that the method described here is preferable, owing to its accuracy, ease of use, and lack of restriotive conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec63

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044522

ENCLOSURE: 01

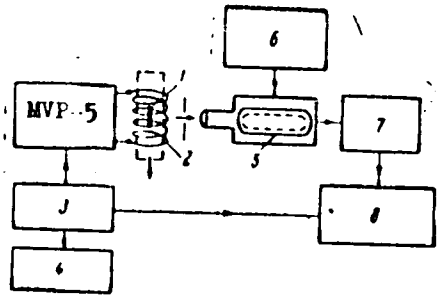


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of equipment.

Card 3/3

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V. [deceased]; NAZARENKO, M.V.; RAMAYEV, F.S.

Coumarins from the roots of Laser trilobum (L.) Borkh. Rast. res. 1 no.2:119-121 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

PIGULEVSKIY, Sergey Vladimirovich, prof.; [illegible] V, A.N., red.

[Fishes dangerous to man] Ryby opasnye dlia cheloveka. Leningrad, [illegible] 19[illegible]. (MIRA 18:1)

NESMASHNYY, Ye.V.; PIOTROVSKIY, Ye.D.

Ultrasonic method of studying powder media. Defektoskopiia no. 5:22-24 '[illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina).

PIGANOV, E.S. (Tambov)

Self-grafting in willows. Priroda 47 no.6:115 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Willows) (Abnormalities (Plants))

AUTHOR: Piranov, E.P. (Tambov) 26-58-6-42/50

TITLE: A Selfgrafting Willow (Samoprivivka u ivy

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 6, p 115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a willow (Salix alba) the author had noted in a forest near Tambov. This tree had a branch which had grown into the trunk, giving the impression that the tree had grafted itself. The upper end of the branch had penetrated into the trunk between two other branches which apparently had caused the unusual intergrowth.

Card 1/1 There is 1 photo.

1. Forestry

68336

S/076/60/034/01/006/044
B010/B014

5.1190 5.3200

~~5 (4)~~

AUTHORS: Komarov, V. A., Chernikova, Ye. A., Kvyatkovskaya, G. R., Piganova, Ye. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The Effect of the Admixture of Some Oxides to Aluminum Oxide Upon the Catalytic Properties of the Latter in the Decomposition of Isopropyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 1, pp 43 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors investigated the effect of various oxide admixtures upon the catalytic properties of aluminum oxide. The admixtures and their concentrations were chosen in such a manner that their addition could effect an extension of the lattice of the basic oxide. The investigation of the oxide preparations as catalysts comprised the determination of the initial reaction temperature at the beginning of gas formation (Ref 3) and the performance of experiments at different temperatures and volume rates. Results are compiled in tables 1 and 2. Herefrom it follows that the initial temperature hardly depends on the presence of admixtures. The decomposition rate of isopropyl alcohol is somewhat influenced by 1 mole% of the admixtures, and is increased according to their character and experi-

Card 1/2

68336

The Effect of the Admixture of Some Oxides to Aluminum Oxide Upon the Catalytic Properties of the Latter in the Decomposition of Isopropyl Alcohol

S/076/60/034/01/006/044
B010/B014

mental temperature. The selectivity of aluminum oxide is not affected by the addition of 1 mole% of the admixtures. Its activity is slightly increased during the catalytic dehydration of isopropyl alcohol. A comparison of table 1 with table 2 shows that there is no close relation between the effect of the admixtures upon the catalytic activity of Al_2O_3 and the structure of the respective preparations. A comparison of the dehydration kinetics of isopropyl alcohol on aluminum-oxide preparations with different content of admixtures shows the following: Admixtures increase the activation energy of the reaction and simultaneously increase the factor of the exponential function, or they reduce the activation energy together with the factor of the exponential function. The data obtained in this paper confirm S. Z. Roginskiy's assumptions concerning the modifying action of admixtures (Ref 5). G. M. Zhabrova is also mentioned in this paper. There are 2 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1958

Card 2/2

TSYGODA, I.M.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; KOLESNIKOV, N.A.; BRYUKHANOV, N.G.; BURBA, A.A.; SADYKOV, V.I.; PIGAREV, A.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: PECHENKIN, S.N.; GLAZACHEV, G.M.; KHVESYUK, F.I.; KODINTSEV, A.V.; YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, Z.S.; NOVAK, I.V.; KHIL'KO, I.Ye.; LYASHEVSKIY, R.A.; PROKHOROV, A.I.; CHERTOVA, N.G.; URUBKO, V.N.; KUGUCHEV, V.V.

Industrial testing of a flow sheet for the processing of Altai complex metal ores along the lines of the flow sheet used at the Mednogorskii Combine. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:12-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Pechenkin, Glazachev, Khvesyuk, Kodintsev). 2. Irtyshskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Yergaliyev, Yermakova). 3. Mednogorskiy medno-sernyy kombinat (for Novak, Khil'ko, Lyashevskiy, Prokhorov, Chertova, Urubko, Kuguchev).

DEGTYAREV, V.S.; RASPOPIN, V.T.; DENISOV, S.I.; PIGAREV, A.D.; TSEYDLER, A.A.

Ways of improving the smelting of nonferrous metal ores. TSvet. met. 36 no.6:21-29 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

ACCESSION NR: AT4001239 S/3031/63/000/035/0226/0232

AUTHORS: Rogel'berg, L. N.; Kuznetsov, G. M.; Pigidina, E. N.

TITLE: Electric resistance method of investigating solid solution decomposition in aluminum-manganesium and aluminum-magnesium-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Gosudarstvenny*y institut tsvetny*kh metallov, Sbornik nauchny*kh trudov. Moscow, no. 35, 1963, 226-232

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum magnesium alloy, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy, aluminum magnesium solid solution, aluminum magnesium zinc solid solution, solid solution, solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium zinc solid solution decomposition, aluminum magnesium alloy resistivity, aluminum magnesium zinc alloy resistivity

ABSTRACT: Most earlier research on age hardening of the alloys of aluminum-magnesium system have been devoted to binary (Al-Mg) and ternary (Al-Mg-Zn) alloys. In view of the increasing use of more complicated multicomponent alloys, the authors investigated solid

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4001239

solutions in the foregoing alloys by two methods, measurement of electric resistivity and microscopic analysis. Commercial alloys AMg7 with and without addition of 0.94% Zn were tested and curves plotted for the start of the isothermal decay of the solid solution. Decomposition was found to set in at 70--250° with segregation along the grain boundaries, with decomposition inside the grain following only after some time. Following tempering in the 100--280° interval, the zinc accelerates the decay of the solid solution both the initial stage of the process (on the grain boundaries) and in the subsequent stage (inside the grain). In the presence of additional zinc the β-phase segregations become more disperse. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y institut tsvetny*kh metallov (State Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 17Oct63 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ML, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

PIGAREV, Kirill Vasil'yevich.

Academic degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences, based on his defense, 14 January 1955, in the Council of the Institute of World Literature imeni Gor'kiy, Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Creativeness of Fonvisin."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 14, 11 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

PIGAREV, L.

AMOSOV, I.; PIGAREV, L.

Improving the work of radio repair shops. Radio no.3:13 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:3)
(Radio--Repairing)

PIGAREV, L.

USSR/Electronics - Repair

Card 1/1

Authors : Amosov, I.; Pigarev, L.

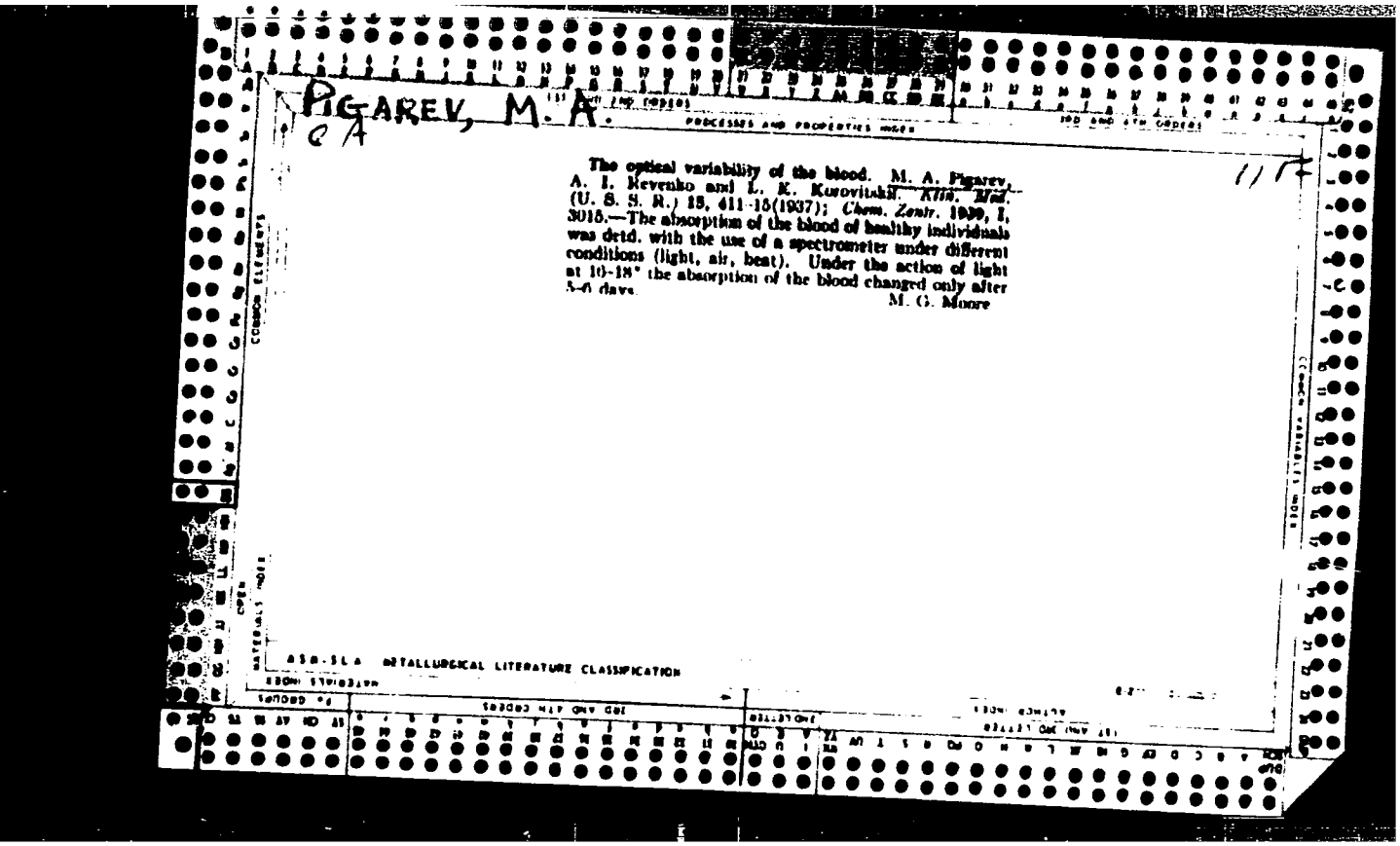
Title : The work of radio repair shops should be improved

Periodical : Radio, 3, 13, Mar, 1954

Abstract : Radio repair shops in Ulan-Ude (Buriat-Mongolian ASSR) do not satisfy customer requirements because they (shops) are poorly equipped and repairs are made in unsuitable buildings. The article calls upon the Ministry of Communication to pay more attention to such a situation and to take measures for improving it.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

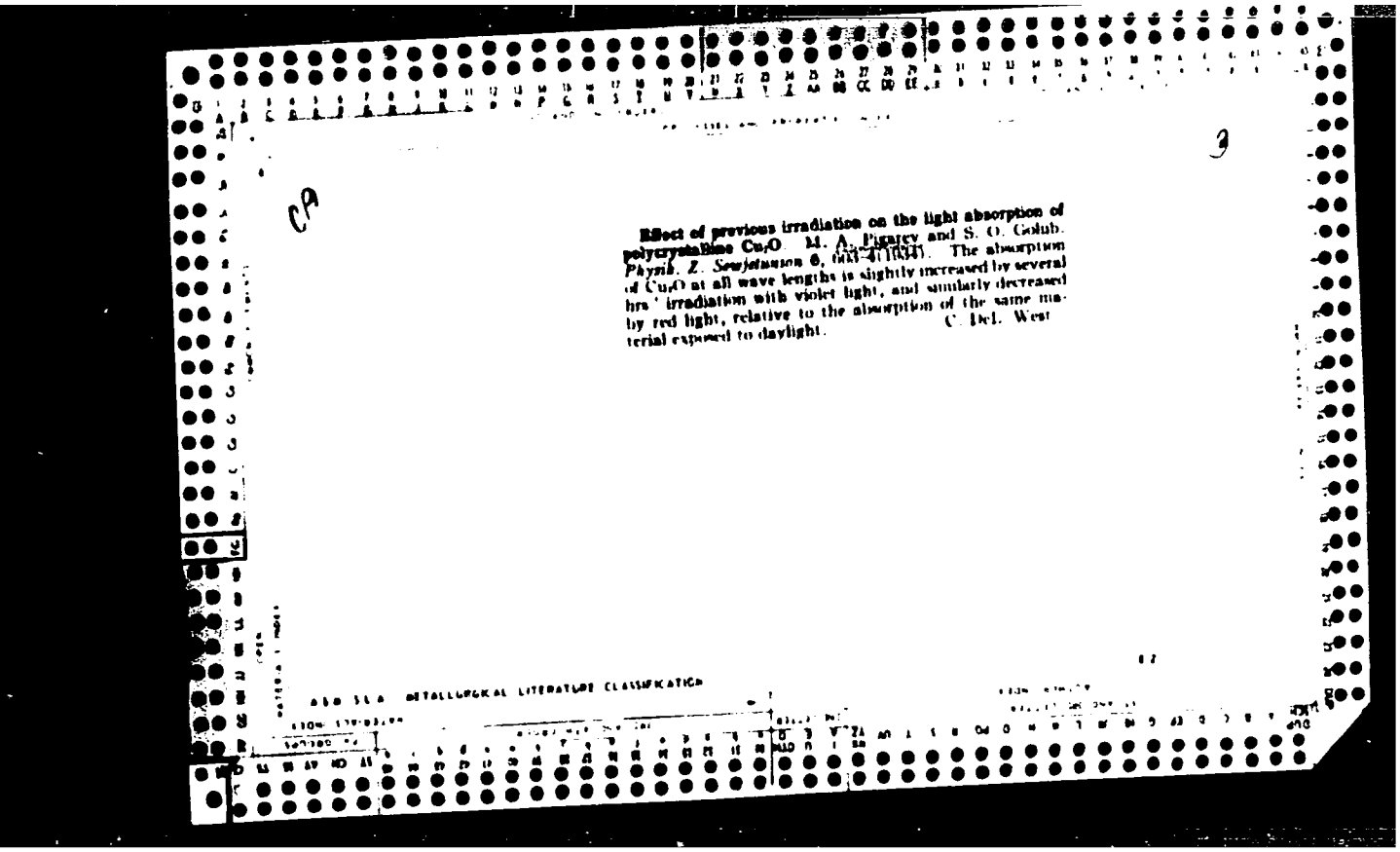


PIGAREV, M. A.
CA

The optical variability of the blood. M. A. Pigarev, A. I. Nevenko and L. K. Kurovitskii. *Klin. Med.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, 411-15(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 3015.—The absorption of the blood of healthy individuals was detd. with the use of a spectrometer under different conditions (light, air, heat). Under the action of light at 10-18° the absorption of the blood changed only after 5-6 days.
M. G. Moore

11 F

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Effect of previous irradiation on the light absorption of polycrystalline Cu_2O. M. A. Figarev and S. O. Golub. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 6, [illegible]. The absorption of Cu_2O at all wave lengths is slightly increased by several hrs.' irradiation with violet light, and similarly decreased by red light, relative to the absorption of the same material exposed to daylight. C. Del. West

PIGAREV, N. [V.]

Poultry - Feed and Feeding Stuffs

Standardizing the feeding of chickens on chickens farms. Mias. ind. SSSR no. 2, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, August 1953. Unclassified.

1. PIGAREV, N. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Poultry - Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

7. Problem of establishing standards for chicken feeding. Ptitsvodstvo no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

PIGAREV, N.V.

PIGAREV, N.V., red.

[Feeding hens in a poultry plant; practices of zootechnical laboratories] Kormlenie kur na ptitsefabrikakh; opyt raboty zootekhnicheskikh laboratorii. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 39 p. (MIRA 11:2)

(Poultry—Feeding and feeding stuffs)

PIGAREVA, N.S., (g. Yefremov)

Liudmila Vasil'evna Antonovich. Med.sestra no.10:23-24 O '55.
(ANTONOVICH, LIUDMILA VASIL'EVNA) (MLRA 8:12)

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author : Pigarev, N. V.; Kostrova, L. A.; Chavchanidze,
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the
Title : Certain Chracteristics of the Egg Laying Capacity of Hens Kept in Cages.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ptitseprom-sti, 1956, 6, 97-107

Abstract : From the age of 5 1/2 to 18 months 86 laying hens which were kept in separate coops of 0.14 m^2 each were divided into 3 groups according to their egg productivity: up to 130 eggs, 131-190 eggs, and 191 and more eggs. A comparison of monthly egg productivity demonstrated that hens with a low yearly productivity laid 36 percent less eggs during the first 3 months than

Card: 1/5

*V. I.
**Fowl Industry.

58

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : highly productive hens, and 68 percent less during the last 3 months. The egg productivity of poorly laying hens decreased most sharply at about 11 months of age, of hens with an average output at about 14 months of age; well laying hens produced 15-17 eggs monthly until the end of the experiment. It is impossible to predict the egg productivity of hens for consecutive months on the basis of their individual egg productivity during the first few months. Only the egg productivity of 11.5-12.5

Card: 2/5

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : month old hens could serve as a criterium for their subsequent egg productivity. In another experiment, 30 young hens with good egg productivity were transferred at the age of 11.5 months from individual cages to group cages (with an area of 0.5 m^2 each) with 5-6 hens in each cage. The egg productivity dropped sharply and only at the end of the month gradually approached the level of the control group which has remained in individual cages.
When in a third experiment 119 laying hens 12.5

Card: 3/5

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry. ?
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96912

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 10-day periods.
Hens behave quietly in individual cages, they eat calmly and rest after being fed; also, incidences of various trama are excluded. — S. G. Petrov

Card: 5/5

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry. 9
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96906

Author : Pigarev, N. V.; Kostrova, L. A.; Chavchanidze,
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the
Title : The Characteristics of Feather Shedding in Laying Hens Kept in Cages.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Vsas. n.-i. in-ta ptitseprom-sti, 1956, 6, 132-137

Abstract : The experiment was conducted on Leghorn hens placed in individual cages under feeding and keeping conditions which assure high productivity indicators. The hens were exposed to light for not less than 14 hours per day. Laying hens were examined every 10 days, the number of replaced wing feathers was counted, and the shedding of the outer feather cover was observed. It was found that shedding of wing feathers is not indicative for the state of shedding of the outer feather cover. Wing fea-

Card: 1/3

*V. L.
**Fowl Industry

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96906

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : thers changed singly as well as several at a time. In some of the hens shedding of the outer feathers was not accompanied by changing of wing feathers. At the time when shedding of outer feathers took place, a sharp decrease in the egg laying capacity of the hens was observed to occur: as wing feathers and cover feathers were shed simultaneously, the average monthly egg production amounted to 11.2 eggs. As laying hens reach the age of 14-15 months,

Card: 2/3

57

Country : USSR
Catogory : Farm Animals.
Poultry. Q
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1953, 96898

Author : Pigarev, N. V.; Nikulitskiy, I. V.; Artemi-*
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of**
Title : Ultraviolet Irradiation of Poultry Kept in Cages.

Orig Pub. : Veterinariya, 1956, No 11, 70-73

Abstract : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Poultry Industry conducted an experiment for a period of 4 years on 38 group of fowl totalling over 26,000 heads which were kept in cages, in order to determine the regimen of ultraviolet irradiation for poultry. The irradiation effect on the chicks' state of health was established as well as the productivity of

Card: 1/3

*chev, M. A.; Kiskachi, A. B.; Kuz'minykh, L. M.; Sokolova, Ye. V.; Shafrov, V. A.
**the Poultry Industry.

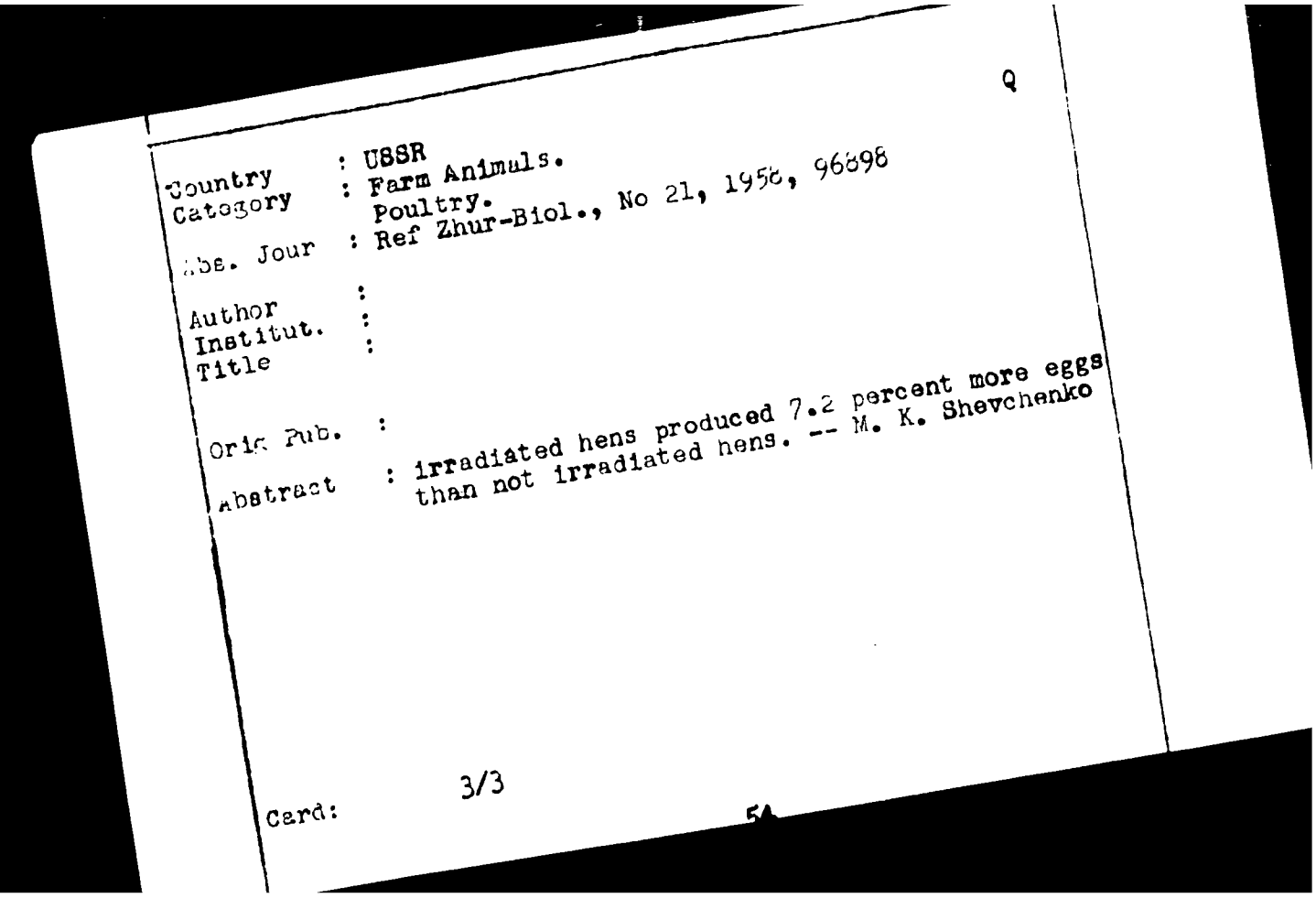
53

Q

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96890
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract : laying hens; also determined was the economic effectiveness of irradiation. Eleven regimens of irradiation with PMG-2 mercury-quartz lamps were tested. The irradiation of laying hens kept in cages not only substituted for the addition of vitamin D to their rations, but also assisted in increasing their egg productivity and in the preservation of live-stock. The cost of irradiation is 75-95 percent lower than an equivalent amount of cod-liver oil and vitamin D. During a period of 5 months, the

2/3

Card:



Q

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals.
Poultry.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96898

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : irradiated hens produced 7.2 percent more eggs than not irradiated hens. -- M. K. Shevchenko

Card: 3/3

BLAUNT, V.P. [Blount, W.P.]; GINZBURG, R.Z. [translator]; GINZBURG, P.Z. [translator]; PIGAREV, N.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, · ·; AKIMOVA, L.D., red.; CHERBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Hen batteries. Translated from the English] Kletochnoe soderzhanie kur. Perevod s angliiskogo R.Z.Ginsburg, P.Z.Ginzburga. Pod red. N.V.Pigareva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 183 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Poultry houses and equipment)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry Q

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59622

AUTHOR : Pigarev, L. V.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Diet of Cage Layers

ORIG. PUB. : Ptitsevodstvo, 1957, No 11, 33-38

ABSTRACT : A feeding composition of coarse ground grain (40-50%), wheat bran (up to 20%), protein vegetable (8-12%) and animal (10-14%) feeds, and vitaminic (4-8%) and mineral (5-12%) feeds constitutes the basis of the rations of cage layers. Tables provide tentative norms for feeding hens under cage management, exemplary feeding compositions and grain mixtures, rations for cage layers during the winter period, and a tentative regime for their feeding.

CARD: 1/1

Q - 72

PIGAREV, N. V.
Poultry Breeding Research Institute, Moscow.

"Ultraviolet Irradiation of Chicks and Hens Kept in Cages.

paper presented at 11th Cong. of World Poultry Assoc. Mexico City, 21-2[illegible] Sep 6[illegible].

PIGAREV, N.V.; AYNGORN, S.M.; SOROKIN, M.A., obshchiy red.; PASYNKOV, B., red.; CHEPUSHTANOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the Altai Territory; statistics] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Altaiskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 298 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Altayskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Statisticheskogo upravleniya Altayskogo kraya (for Pigarev). 3. Nachal'nik svodnogo sektora Statisticheskogo upravleniya Altayskogo kraya (for Ayngorn). 4. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Altayskogo kraya (for Sorokin).
(Altai Territory—Statistics)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
Poultry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25911

AUTHOR : Shafrov, V. A.; Pigarev, N. V.
INST. : -
TITLE : An Experiment on Feeding Hens with Granulated Mixed Feeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Ptitsevodstvo, 1958, No 1, 8-10

ABSTRACT : At the Bratsevskaya Poultry Plant an experiment was devised with three groups of 5-month old pullets of the same breed. In the first group's ration the granulated mixed feed amounted to 54 percent of nutritive value, in the second group's ration to about 76 percent. The third group was the control group. According to their nutritive value as such, the rations for all three groups were identical. In the first group egg laying was 19.9 percent higher,

CARD: 1/2

PIGAREV, N.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Increase the egg weight of caged layers. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.5: 25-27 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Egg--Production)

PIGAREV, N.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk,; MAKOGON, L.A.; NIKOLOTOVA, N.V.

Reproductive capacities of hens during their first year of laying. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no. 7:28-32 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Tekhnoruk Glebovskoy ptitsefabriki (for Makogon). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti i Glebovskaya ptitsefabrika.
(Poultry breeding)

PIGAREV, N.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Ultraviolet irradiation of caged chicks and hens. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.10:36-39 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry)
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)

PIGAREV, N.V., kand. sel'skokoz. nauk; TSARIKOV, N.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Causes of cannibalism among caged layers. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.4:31-33 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for TSarikov).
(Poultry--Diseases and pests)
(Cannibalism (Animals))

PIGAREV, N. V., Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) "Methods of increasing the egg productivity of hens under the conditions of coop maintenance." Moscow, 1960. 28 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev); 120 copies; price not given; list of author's work on pp 27-28 (16 entries); (KL, 21-60, 127)

PIGAREV, N.V., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; LANTING, Ye.O.

Productivity of caged laying hens under various feeding conditions. Trudy TSNIIPPa 9:79-83 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Poultry—Feeding and feeds)

PIGAREV, N.V., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; NIKOLOTOVA, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RESHETOVA, M.D., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of various ultraviolet radiation dosage on the productivity of caged laying hens. Trudy TSNIIPPa 9:75-79 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Poultry research)
(Ultraviolet rays—Physiological effect)

BAKHIREV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAVANIN, V.A., inz.; DANTSIG, N.M.; KODINETS, G.A., prof.; MELYUKOV, A.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PIGAREV, N.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; OSETROV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVENTITSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; SOLUN, A.S., doktor sel'khoz.nauk; SHARABRIN, I.G., doktor bet. nauk; SKOBELEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TIRKEL'TAUB, M.V., inzh.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; YEPIFANOVA, L.V., tekhn. red.; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Recommendations for ultraviolet irradiation of farm animals and fowl]Rekomendatsii po ul'trafioletovomu obluchen'iiu sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh i ptits. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Sektsiya po ul'trafioletovomu izlucheniyu.
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

PIGAREV, N. V.

"Studies on Improving the Efficiency of Keeping Layers at Large Poultry Factories"

Report submitted for the Twelfth World's Poultry Congress, Sydney, Australia 10-18 Aug 1962

PIGAREV, V.A., slesar' - mekhanik

Stone-sorting unit. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:31-34 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Selizharovskiy kombinat stroymaterialov ministerstva promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov SSSR.
(Stone industry) (Sorting devices)

PIGAREV, Yu.G.; SOLONENKO, A.D.

Malignant multiple teratoma of the retroperitoneal cellular tissue and testis; a single observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.6: 86-87 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I.Mikhel'son) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent N.Ye.Savchenko) na baze Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavny vrach M.I.Kotovich).

BERLOV, G.A., PIGAREV, Yu.C. (Minsk)

Unique system [illegible] tumorlike angiomatosis (malignant [illegible] endothelioma of the pericardium, angiomatous polyp [illegible] endocardium and progressive hemangiomatosis of the liver. [illegible]

[illegible] Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy i patomorfologicheskogo otdel (rukovoditel' G.A. Berlov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR.

PIGAREV, Yu.P. (Kirovograd)

Demonstrating the theorem of the sum of plane angles in a convex polyhedral angle. Mat. v shkole no.5:57 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Polyhedra)

PIGAREVA, Z.D.

Biochemical heterogenicity of brain mitochondria. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.5:413-418 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya biogistokhimii Instituta mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PIGAREVA, Z. D.

Da

2

[illegible]

[illegible]. I. I. Zhukov and Z. D. Pigareva. Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.) 6, 491-503 (1940).—The sign of charge on washed hydroxides of metals (Mg, Co, Ni, Cu, Cr and Al) formed in the interaction of OH^- (NaOH) with cations of salts (of the above metals) does not depend on the condition of pptn. of the metal hydroxide. Thus, neg. charged hydroxides were formed in pptg. hydroxides in the presence of excess NaOH, but the charge became pos. after washing the hydroxides. The pptn. of hydroxide in the presence of excess of salt with anion Cl (or NO_3) formed a neg. charged metal hydroxide that did not change after washing. However, pptn. in excess SO_4^{--} salt formed a neg. charged hydroxide that changed to a pos. charged hydroxide after washing. The condition of formation of hydroxide has a definite effect on the point of change of charge on the hydroxide. Thus, $Mg(OH)_2$ formed in the presence of excess of salt, contained in its micelles an excess amt. of adsorbed cation of salt in comparison with that formed in the presence of excess of NaOH. The presence of excess of cations in the micelles of hydroxide conditions the changes in the ζ-pH curve and causes a shift of the point of change of charge to the alk. side. The previously described method for measuring potential was used. (Gortikov, *C. A.* 30, 7916[a]).

A. A. Podgorny

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11F

Effect of lowered oxygen content in the atmosphere on carbonic anhydrase of the blood and brain in embryogenesis of the rabbit Z. D. Pasarya (I. Pavlov Inst., Koltushi). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 58, 1849-52(1947). Carbonic anhydrase activity is elevated in the blood of pregnant rabbits when they are kept in a chamber with subnormal O content (15–17%). Somewhat higher than normal values are also found in the various parts of the brain tissue. No significant variations were found in the young rabbits born in such chambers and kept up to 12 days, although there was a tendency toward higher values of the enzyme in the spinal cord in cases of 17% O content. At 15% the young did not survive, and survival at 17% was not very high.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Pavlov Inst. Evolutionary Physiology + Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity. Koltushi.

PA 60760

PIGAREVA, Z. D.

USSR/Medicine - Carbon Compounds Dec 1947
Medicine - Blood and Brain

"Carbon Anhydrase in the Blood and Brain in the Embryogenesis of White Rabbits and Guinea Pigs," Z. D. Pigareva, Inst Evolutionary Physiol and Pathol of Higher Nervous Activity imeni I. P. Pavlov, Koltushakh, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 7

Comparative physiological studies of development of carbon anhydrase conducted at Kreps'laboratory. Tests to determine changes in activity of this ferment in blood and brains of fetus of subject test animals. Submitted by Academician L. A. Orbeli, 6 Jun 1947.

60760

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Carbonic anhydrase in the brain of birds born selfsufficient and those born nonselfsufficient Z. D. Pigareva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 60, 185-7(1948). Chickens and rooks were used as representatives of the types of 2 birds. In adult birds max. carbonic anhydrase activity is found in the cerebral hemispheres and cerebellum. Rooks have consistently higher level of the enzyme in the brain tissue than the chickens; almost no difference was found in the spinal cord. In chickens the enzyme level grows gradually starting with the embryo and adult values are found early after hatching. In rooks the enzyme activity is at embryonic level as late as 3 weeks after hatching, then leaps upward sharply (most noticeably in cerebellum) and increases 6 fold over a 20 day period, reaching 50% of adult level at 45 days, as detd. in the cerebellum and similarly in cerebral cortex. In the spinal cord there is little difference between the young of both birds, and only after 15 days does the rook begin to have higher levels than the chicken. The enzyme level and activity of the bird after birth are correlated. Results are given graphically. G. M. Kosolapoff

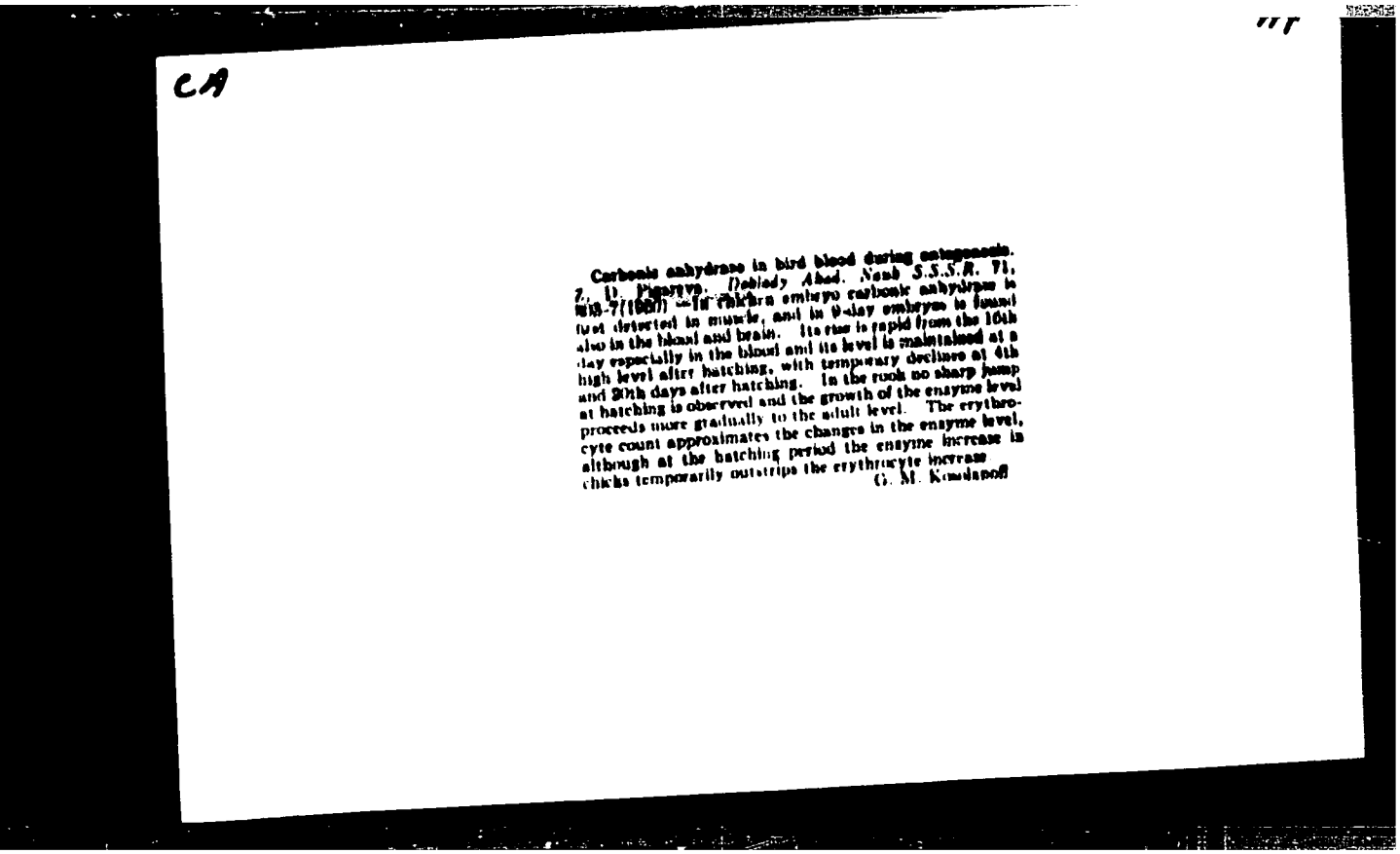
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11A

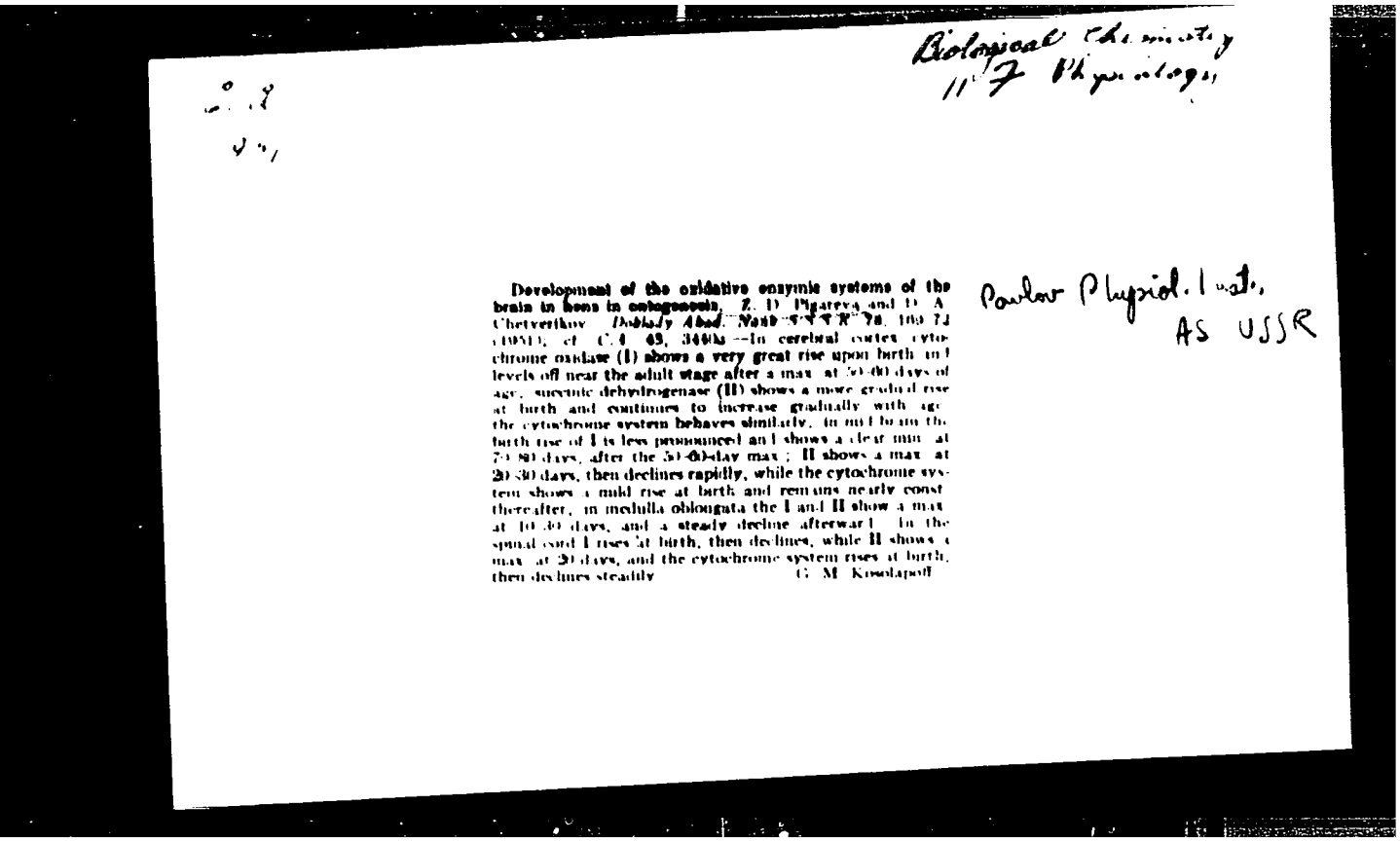
Cytochrome oxidase and succinic dehydrogenase of the brain in ontogenesis. Z. D. Pigareva and D. A. Chetverikov (Pavlov Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., Koltushi). *Biokhimiya* 15, 517-22(1950); cf. *C.A.* 42, 6388g.—The various parts of the brain of rooks were analyzed for cytochrome oxidase and succinic dehydrogenase during the embryonic and post-embryonic period. The enzyme content of the brain embryo was low, const., and alike for all parts of the brain. The enzyme activity increased sharply about 40 days after birth. The phylogenetically oldest portions of the brain showed the earliest increase in enzymic activity.
H. Priestley

1957



CA

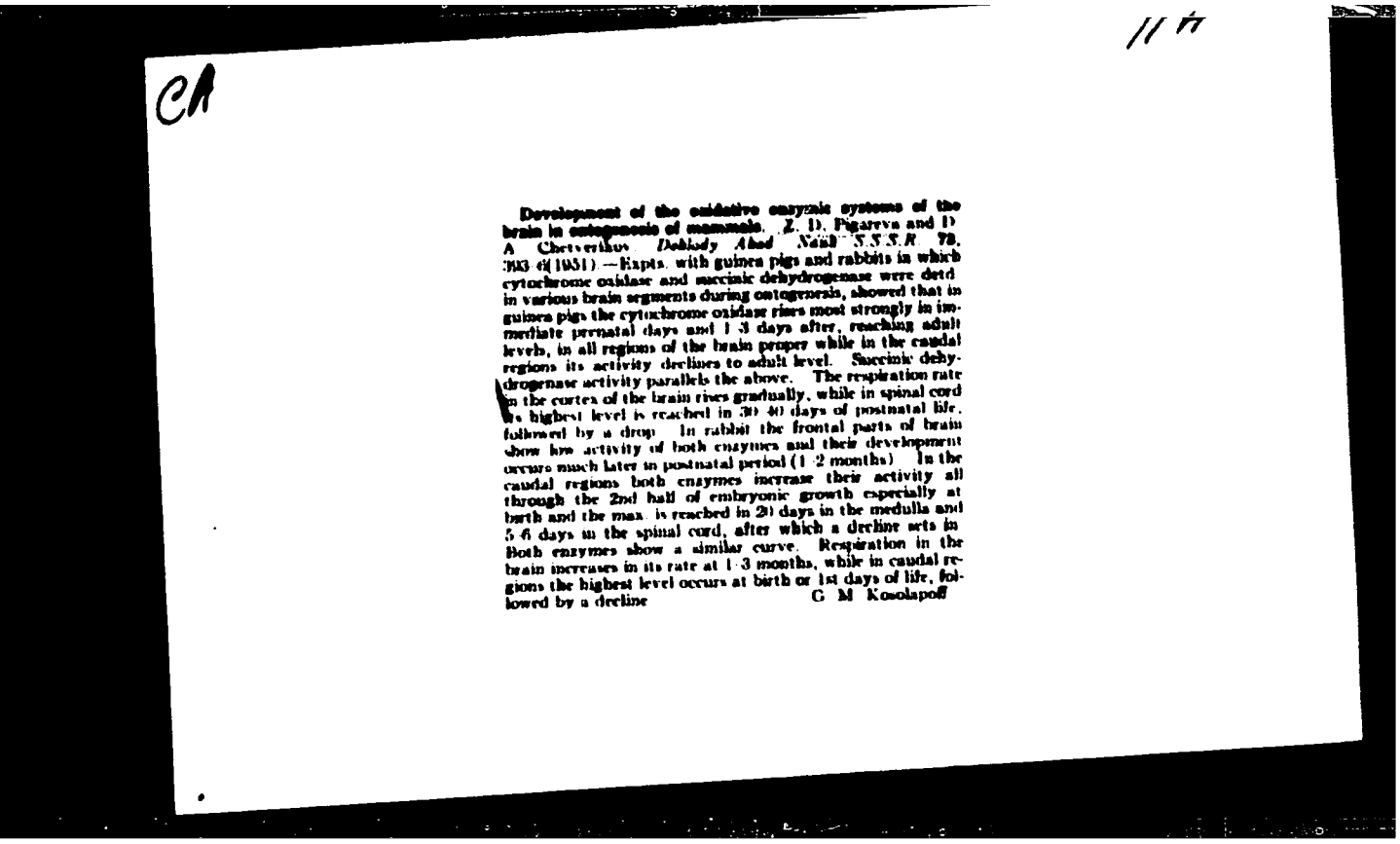
Carbonic anhydrase in bird blood during ontogenesis. Z. D. Pigarevo. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 71, 1153-7(1950).—In chicken embryo carbonic anhydrase is first detected in muscle, and in 9-day embryos is found also in the blood and brain. Its rise is rapid from the 10th day especially in the blood and its level is maintained at a high level after hatching, with temporary declines at 4th and 20th days after hatching. In the rook no sharp jump at hatching is observed and the growth of the enzyme level proceeds more gradually to the adult level. The erythrocyte count approximates the changes in the enzyme level, although at the hatching period the enzyme increase in chicks temporarily outstrips the erythrocyte increase
G. M. Kondakoff



Biological Chemistry
II F Physiology

Pavlov Physiol. Inst.
AS USSR

Development of the oxidative enzymic systems of the brain in dogs in ontogenesis. Z. D. Pigareva and D. A. Chetverikov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 169-72 (1951); cf. *C. A.* 45, 3440h.—In cerebral cortex cytochrome oxidase (I) shows a very great rise upon birth and levels off near the adult stage after a max. at 50-60 days of age; succinic dehydrogenase (II) shows a more gradual rise at birth and continues to increase gradually with age; the cytochrome system behaves similarly. In midbrain the birth rise of I is less pronounced and I shows a clear min. at 70-80 days, after the 50-60-day max.; II shows a max. at 20-30 days, then declines rapidly, while the cytochrome system shows a mild rise at birth and remains nearly const. thereafter. In medulla oblongata the I and II show a max. at 40-50 days, and a steady decline afterward. In the spinal cord I rises at birth, then declines, while II shows a max. at 20 days, and the cytochrome system rises at birth, then declines steadily. G. M. Kissilgoff



CA

11 H

Development of the oxidative enzymic systems of the brain in ontogenesis of mammals. Z. D. Pigareva and D. A. Chetverikov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 703-6 (1951).—Expts. with guinea pigs and rabbits in which cytochrome oxidase and succinic dehydrogenase were detd. in various brain segments during ontogenesis, showed that in guinea pigs the cytochrome oxidase rises most strongly in immediate prenatal days and 1-3 days after, reaching adult levels, in all regions of the brain proper while in the caudal regions its activity declines to adult level. Succinic dehydrogenase activity parallels the above. The respiration rate in the cortex of the brain rises gradually, while in spinal cord its highest level is reached in 30-40 days of postnatal life, followed by a drop. In rabbit the frontal parts of brain show low activity of both enzymes and their development occurs much later in postnatal period (1-2 months). In the caudal regions both enzymes increase their activity all through the 2nd half of embryonic growth especially at birth and the max. is reached in 20 days in the medulla and 5-6 days in the spinal cord, after which a decline sets in. Both enzymes show a similar curve. Respiration in the brain increases in its rate at 1-3 months, while in caudal regions the highest level occurs at birth or 1st days of life, followed by a decline. G. M. Kosolapoff

Pigareva Z. D.

KREPS, Ye.M.; PIGAREVA, Z.D.; CHET-VERNIKOV, D.A.; POMAZANSKAYA, L.F.

Biochemical development of the brain in ontogenesis and nervous function. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 2 no. 1:46-57 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

PIGAREVA, Z.D.

PIGAREVA, Z.D.

Effect of cerebral decortication on activity of fermentative systems of lower segments of the brain. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 3:593-599 '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy biokhimii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy. Zaveduyushchiy Ye.M.Kreps.

(ENZYMES, metabolism,
brain, eff. of decortication)
(BRAIN, metabolism,
enzymes, eff. of decortication)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
eff. of decortication on brain enzymes)

OBRAZTSOVA, G.A.; PIGAREVA, Z.D.

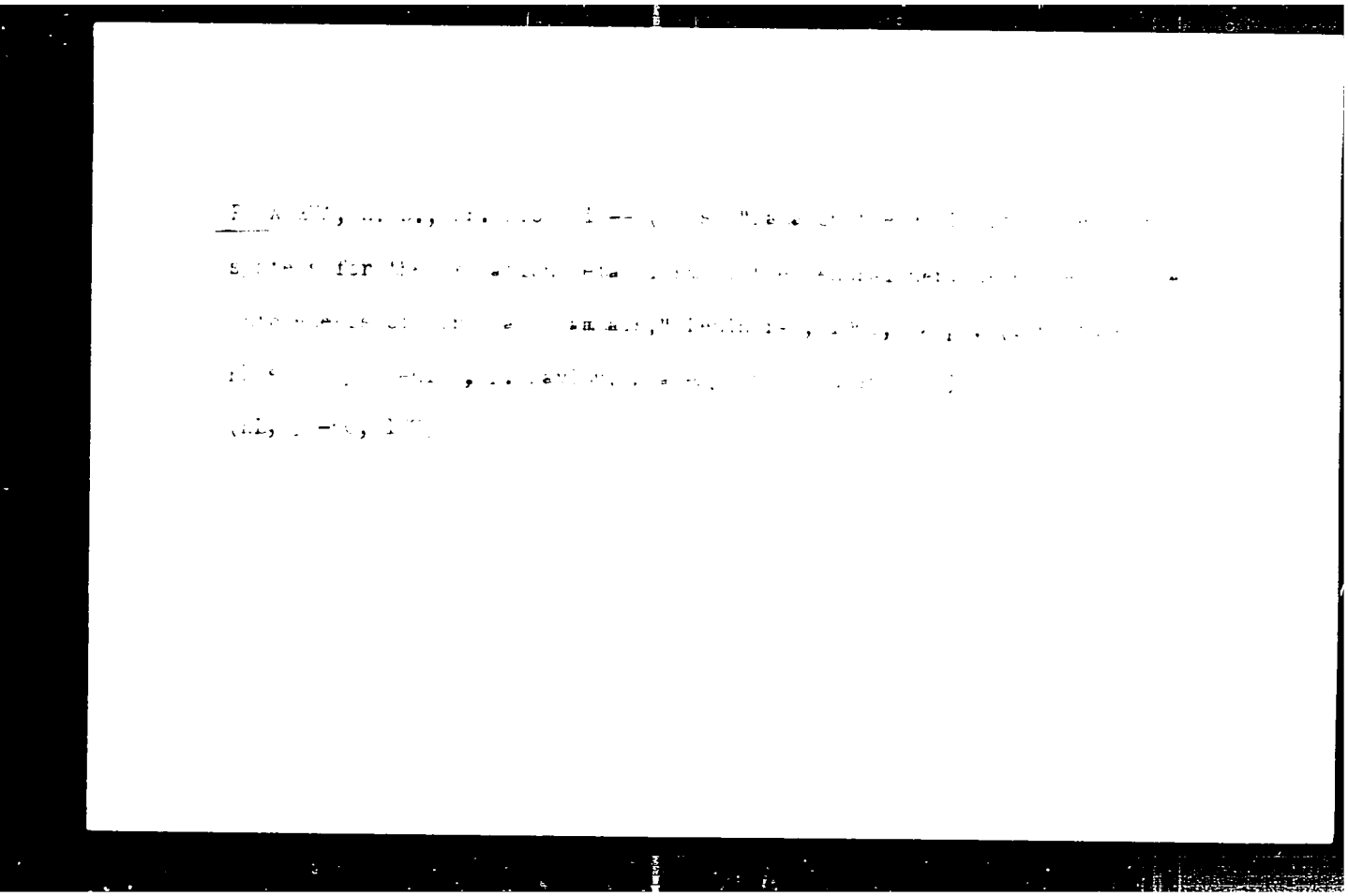
Effect of early decortication on vestibular nystagmus and the activity of cerebral enzyme systems. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.6:503-510 Je '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'nogo ontogeneza vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy biokhimii Instituta fiziologii I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
eff. of decortication in early develop. on vestibular nystagmus and & cerebral enzyme system in rabbits)
(BRAIN, metabolism,
enzymes, eff. of decortication in young animals (Rus))
(ENZYMES,
in brain, eff. of decortication in young animals (Rus))
(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, physiology,
eff. of decortication in young animals (Rus))

VOLOKHOV, A.A.; PIGAREVA, Z.D.; PRONIN, L.A. (Moskva).

"The mammalian fetus; physiological aspects of development" from "Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology," v.19, 1954. Usp. sovr. biol. 43 no.2:238-253 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(EMBRYOLOGY--MAMMALS) (PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY)



PI'AREVA, Z.P. (USSR)

"Effect of Enucleation in Early Age on the Development of the Respiration Process in the Cerebral Cortex in Rabbits and Dogs in Ontogenesis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

Z.I.; ... Z.I.

Oxidative enzyme activity and respiratory rate in the ... and motor analyzers of some mammals. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4: 370-376 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18...)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva

Figurov

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3921

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii

Problemy kinetiki i kataliza. [t] 10: Fizika i fiziko-khimiya kataliza (Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis. [vol.] 10: Physics and Physico-Chemistry of Catalysis) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 461 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,600 copies printed.

Eds.: S.Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and O.V. Krylov, Candidate of Chemistry; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: O.A. Astaf'yeva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to physicists and chemists and to the community of scientists in general interested in recent research on the physics and physical chemistry of catalysis.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection were read at the conference on the Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis organized by the Otdel khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Section of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR) and by the Academic Council on the problem of "the scientific bases for the selection of catalysts." The Conference was held at the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR) in Moscow, March 20-23, 1958. Of the great volume of material presented at the conference, only papers not published elsewhere were included in this collection.

S/006/60/000/06/04/025
B007/B005

AUTHORS: Voronin, V. A., Pik, L. I., Plonskiy, S. S.

TITLE: Testing of the Optical Range Finder ГД-300 (GD-300)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 14 - 23

TEXT: This is a report on tests of a model of the optical range finder ГД-300 (GD-300) carried out by the Gidroproyekt Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (Gidroprovekt of the Ministry for the Construction of Electric Power Plants) in the fall of 1959. It was developed on the basis of the range finder ГОИ(GOI) with light modulation by diffraction (Ref., Footnote on p. 14). The device consists of an optical block, a phase-measuring block, a current source, and a reflector (Figs. 1,2). Fig. 3 shows a simplified scheme of the device. The device has some advantages over other optical range finders. It has a light modulator with some counter-ultrasonic transmitters, and the phase comparison is done by a separate phase detector (Fig. 3). On account of these two characteristics, distances up to 7 km can be measured in bright sunshine, up to 15 km in

Card 1/3

Testing of the Optical Range Finder ГД -300 (GD-300)

S/006/60/000/06/04/025
B007/B005

dull weather, and much longer distances at night. Three light-modulation frequencies (10, 10.025, and 10.5 Mc/s) are used for range finding in this device. A one-sided optical telephone is used to maintain the connection to the operators of the reflector. The mode of operation of the device is explained. The following measurements were made during the field tests of the device: 1) Measurement of the side of the "frame triangulation" established by the Gidroproyekt in 1955-1959 according to the program of the State triangulation of the 2nd order (used for observing the horizontal shifts of the Volzhskaya gidroelektrostantsiya im. V. I. Lenina (Volga Water Power Plant imeni V. I. Lenin)), and 2) measurement of the side of the triangulation of the 2nd order established by the Gidroproyekt in 1950-1952 (Figs. 4,5). The data for estimating the accuracy of measurement are given in Tables. To estimate the errors in longitudinal measurements, Tables 3 and 4 compare the sides measured by the optical range finder ГД -300 (GD-300) with those obtained by triangulation. On the basis of the tests carried out, some recommendations are given to improve the construction of the device. The test results showed that the device is well suited for the establishment of a network of topographic surveys in the planning of large hydraulic constructions. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and

JB

Card 2/3

Testing of the Optical Range Finder
ГД -300 (GD-300)

S/006/60/000/06/04/025
B007/B005

1 Soviet reference.

/B

Card 3/3

PIKULEV, N.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Damping action of the non-lubricating friction force on vibrations with unsteady amplitudes. Stroi.mekh.i rasch.soor. 1 no.6:47-49 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Damping (Mechanics)) (Friction)

5.3100

69839

S/051/60/008/03/010/038
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Pikulik, L.G., and Solomakho, M.A.

TITLE: On the Effect of Temperature on the Electronic Spectra of Complex Molecules

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 338-341 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the absorption and fluorescence spectra of a number of phthalimides and of the following dyes: acridine yellow, suramine, chrysoidine, coryphosphine, fluorescein and aminochloromaleinimide. These substances were investigated both at 20 °C and at the liquid-nitrogen temperature. Ethyl, propyl and isobutyl alcohols were used as solvents. Solid solutions based on gelatine, sugar and starch, and films with polymethylmethacrylate and nitrocellulose bases were also studied. The fluorescence spectra were recorded with a photoelectric spectrometer based on a glass monochromator UM-2; the absorption spectra were recorded with a spectrometer SF-4. The absorption and fluorescence spectra of 3-monomethylaminophthalimide and 4-aminophthalimide at 20 and -196 °C are shown in

Card 1/2

S/051/60/008/03/010/038
E201/E191

On the Effect of Temperature on the Electronic Spectra of Complex Molecules

Figs 2 and 3 respectively. It was found that in these two and in other compounds a lowering of temperature produced a displacement of the absorption and fluorescence maxima towards the frequency of a purely electronic transition. These displacements indicate a change in the probabilities of electron-vibrational transitions. This change is due to the solvent which, on lowering of temperature, interacts more strongly with the solute molecule. In absorption the relative number of transitions to the lower vibrational levels of the upper electronic state increases on lowering of temperature, and the absorption maximum is displaced towards lower frequencies; in luminescence the number of transitions to the lower vibrational levels of the ground electronic state increases with lowering of temperature and the fluorescence maximum is displaced towards higher frequencies (Fig 1).

Card 2/2

Acknowledgements are made to A.N. Sevchenko and to B.I. Stepanov for their advice, and to V.V. Zelinskiy for the supply of the phthalimides.

There are 3 figures and 10 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

PIKULIK, L.G.

Effect of temperature on the electron spectra of complex molecules in solutions. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 24 no.5:572-57 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR.
(Fluorescence)

S/180/60/000/03/007/030
E111/E352

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, G.M. and Pikunov, M.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Concentration Heterogeneities in Solid Solutions Near the Solidus Temperature

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 3, pp 44 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Concentration heterogeneities have often been reported in far from saturated solid solutions (Refs 1-6). This effect has been attributed to preparation for the expected appearance of the new phase (Ref 7). The authors use this concept to show the directions in which a composition change in the heterogeneities may be expected to occur and the temperature conditions for their formation for a simple continuous solid-solution (Figure 1) and a more complex (Figure 2) system. The conclusions agree with published data for several alloys (Refs 1, 2, 4). The authors report experiments aimed at studying, by X-ray structural analysis (as used for similar purposes in Refs 1, 2, 4, 5) the appearance of concentration heterogeneities in copper alloys with 10% Sn, 7% Al or 7% Sb near the solidus. The alloys were prepared from grade M0 copper, 01 tin

Card1/2

S/180/60/000/03/007/030
E111/E352

Concentration Heterogeneities in Solid Solutions Near the Solidus Temperature

Su i antimony and A00 aluminium. Copper was melted under charcoal in a graphite crucible, deoxidised with 0.01% phosphorus and then alloyed with the appropriate element. Small ingots were heat- and mechanically treated (Table 1 gives conditions). Selected treated ingots (properties summarised in Table 2) were cut into specimens which were annealed for 5 or 10 hours at various temperatures (600 - 1 100 °C, controlled to ± 5 °C). After air cooling and surface cleaning diffraction patterns were obtained with a KROS-1 camera with CoK_{α_1} radiation; lattice parameters were calculated with an accuracy of ± 0.0005 kX. Table 3 shows these, grain size and annealing temperature and time: in Cu + 10% Sn and Cu + 7% Sb lattice parameter changed while grain size remained constant; in Cu + 7% Al both remained constant. The authors conclude that in the first two concentration heterogeneities arise near temperatures approximating to the solidus. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card2/2

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1959

VC

YAKOVENKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk;PIKUS, G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

How drying corn by heated air affect the productivity of seeds. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz 9 no.10:34-35 O '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Corn(Maize)--Drying)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60694

Author : Obraztsova, G. A.; Pigareva, Z. D.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Decortication Effect in Early Ontogenesis on the Vestibular Nystagmus and Activity of the Enzymatic Systems of the Brain

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 6, 503-510

Abstract : In 14 rabbits aged 4 - 16 days, after a double removal of the cerebral cortex the washing and scratching reflex became stronger, and subsequently after functional compensation, came back to normal. The excitability of the vestibular apparatus and the oxidizing enzyme activity in the cerebellum in most of the operated animals was increased. Later on, after the operation in some rabbits

Card 1/2